

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.  
ANOTHER BATTLE ON SUNDAY.  
DESPERATE ATTACK OF THE REBELS.  
THEY ARE BLOODILY REPULSED.  
THEIR GEN. HAGOOD REPORTED KILLED.  
We Take Nearly 400 Prisoners.  
OUR RAILROAD GRIP HOLDS FAST.  
ALL QUIET ON MONDAY MORNING.

# New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7,296. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC,  
Sunday, Aug. 21—Evening.  
This morning the enemy made a vigorous attack on the Fifth Corps on the left of the Weldon Railroad, at the same place they were partially successful on Friday—but to-day they met with a different reception.  
Our line was formed about the same time as it was on that day; the Third Division being on the extreme left, connecting with the cavalry which covered the railroad towards Roan's Station. The Second Division was next. Cutler's Fourth Division, was across the railroad, and the Third Division, Crawford's was on the right, joining with the Ninth Corps, which connected the right of the new line with the left of the old one near the Jerusalem plank road.  
During Saturday our men had strengthened the breastworks which they had temporarily erected, besides throwing up their own entrenchments.  
Early this morning very heavy cannonading was opened by the enemy upon their works further down towards Petersburg, and our guns replied very briskly; neither party, however, doing the other any particular damage.  
About 7 a. m. a small force of the enemy were seen moving as if to make an attack on the Ninth Corps, but a few well-directed shells sent them out of sight rather quicker than they advanced.  
Shortly after, a strong column of the rebels emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, and forming in line, charged on what they believed to be our left flank, but which proved to be the left of Gen. Ayres' front line.  
The rebels advanced in fine style and with the utmost confidence, evidently thinking the work before them was an easy piece of business; but what was their surprise, on discovering a second line behind and extending to the left of the first, from which a row of bayonets glistened, with a battery on the left and another on the right, pouring a cross fire into their ranks, almost every discharge causing vacancies in their line.  
As soon as they discovered the critical position in which they were placed, the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender, and the order to cease firing passed along the breastworks. But as soon as they discovered this a large portion of them broke and started for the woods, the remainder coming in and surrendering themselves.  
Our batteries sent several messengers after the retreating party, many of whom embraced mother earth instead of reaching their lines, and still remain where they fell, our guns covering the entire field, and preventing the bodies from being carried away.  
The troops who made this charge consisted of the rebel divisions of Hope and Bushrod Johnson, of General Hill's corps, and were principally South Carolinians and Mississippians.  
Among the prisoners are one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, and thirty-seven captains and lieutenants.  
Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Thomas, of the Twelfth Mississippi, was wounded in the arm.  
Colonel E. C. Connell, of the Tenth Mississippi, was wounded in the leg, and it has since been amputated.  
Captain J. W. Farrell, of the Twelfth Mississippi, is wounded in the thigh.  
Lieut. Jacobs, of the Fifty-sixth North Carolina, is wounded in the side and arm badly.  
Lieut. M. C. Stowers, of the Sixth Georgia, has had his leg amputated.  
Lieut. H. L. Isbell, of the Seventh South Carolina, is wounded in the abdomen and elbow.  
The number of men taken is about three hundred and seventy-five, besides about twenty-five wounded, who are in the hospitals.  
Gen. Hagood commanded the assaulting column, and shot Captain Daly of Gen. Cutler's staff, who was endeavoring to get possession of a rebel flag. Captain Daly is wounded in the side severely.  
General Hagood was seen to fall from his horse and is believed to be killed. His body lies between the lines and is covered by sharpshooters from both sides so that neither can get possession of it. Prisoners also report him killed.  
The troops which met the rebel assault were the Second Division and part of the First.  
General Cutler was slightly wounded in the face during the action.  
Colonel Duchesne, commander of the Second Brigade of the Second Division, was killed.  
Our loss in killed and wounded numbers about one hundred and fifty, while nearly one hundred were taken prisoners on the skirmish line, principally belonging to the Fifth Pennsylvania.  
The following is a list of the officers in the Fifth Corps Hospital, only a few of whom were wounded to-day:  
Lieut. John Elliot, 5th United States Battery, foot.  
Lieut. H. Catlin, 5th United States Battery, foot.  
Capt. Charles Hyatt, 7th Wisconsin, leg.  
Lieut. R. Herzog, 7th Maryland, knee.  
Lieut. G. S. Reed, 1st Maryland, arm.  
Lieut. Robert Neely, 1st Maryland, shoulder.  
Capt. R. H. Hall, 10th United States, head.  
Lieut. J. F. Huntington, 14th New York, back.  
Lieut. R. Williams, 5th New York, thigh.  
Lieut. C. A. Conner, 7th Maryland, hip.  
Lieut. James Fav, 8th Maryland, breast.  
Capt. H. Chamberlain, 9th New York, arm.  
Lieut. W. Cadden, 10th New York, sun-stroke.  
Lieut. A. J. Waise, of the 7th Maryland, neck.  
Lieut. J. W. Purnell, 10th Cavalry, sun-stroke.  
Capt. A. Murray, 2nd Md. Landwehr.  
Capt. J. W. Stonebraker, 1st New York, diarrhoea.  
Lieut. J. R. Road, 1st New York, sun-stroke.  
Lieut. F. G. Reed, 1st Md. foot.  
Lieut. A. Connor, 7th Md. foot.  
Lieut. J. Flynn, 8th Md. foot.  
Lieut. A. D. Reynolds, 1st Md. foot.  
Capt. S. S. Newberry, 1st Md. foot.  
Lieut. Miller, 15th N. Y. A. div.  
Lieut. F. E. Croswan, 7th United States, died.  
Lieut. R. A. Brown, 4th Mass., in the arm.

Lieut. Mills, 4th Maryland, in the leg.  
Lieut. Rogers, 1st New York, in the shoulder.  
Sergeant Otto Schneck, 4th New York, abdomen.  
Lieut. W. B. D. 5th New York, knee.  
Lieut. Catlin, Battery D, 3d U.S., both legs.  
We took five sets of colors and some say more. The Third Delaware took two, and the Seventy-sixth New York one. Three of the colors are entirely new, while the others are much discolored.  
In the fight on Friday our loss in prisoners is believed to be larger than heretofore reported.  
The Ninetieth Pennsylvania was more than half taken, as was the case in fact with all the regiments of the brigade.  
The One Hundred and Fourth New-York lost every officer on the field, and can muster but comparatively few men for duty.  
Had these troops held their position or changed their front as some did, they could nearly all have saved themselves and given the enemy a sound thrashing—but being told they were flanked, they started for the rear and fell into the hands of the rebels.  
Col. Wheelock, with the Second brigade of the Third Division, changed his front towards the rear, and forming in line of battle with skirmishers thrown out, advanced to see where the enemy were, and reached our second line without losing a man of those who remained by him, while all who left and ran were captured.  
This brigade brought in with them over sixty prisoners and a stand of colors, besides retaking many of our own men who were being taken away.  
SECOND DISPATCH.  
AUGUST 22—Morning.—No further fighting has taken place since yesterday morning.  
Skirmishing has been very brisk, and during last night a good deal of artillery was heard.  
At this hour (six o'clock in the morning) all is quiet within the sound of headquarters, but another engagement may take place at any moment, as the enemy will not give up their hopes of regaining possession of the railroad, until they see the impossibility of commencing their purpose.  
Our lines have been greatly strengthened during the last twenty-four hours, and should the enemy attack us they will have even worse than they did yesterday.

**The Rebels making Desperate Efforts to Retake the Position on the Weldon Railroad—They are Repulsed with Heavy Loss.**  
FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 22.  
The mail steamer Vanderbilt arrived here at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon from City Point.  
She brings the intelligence that the enemy have been making a desperate effort to retake the Weldon Railroad, but have so far been unsuccessful.  
Our forces now hold the road firmly, and have secured a position from which it is believed the enemy cannot dislodge them.  
The enemy made three desperate charges on our lines yesterday, and were repulsed each time with heavy loss to them.  
Our loss was light, and it is reported that we captured five hundred prisoners.  
**Another Fierce Fight and a Glorious Union Victory.**  
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.  
IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA.,  
MONDAY, AUG. 22, 1864, 8 A. M.  
I have the pleasure of announcing, this morning, one of the grandest Union victories of the war. Yesterday morning, a little after eight o'clock, as had been momentarily expected, the enemy suddenly made their appearance in very strong force on our left flank, west of the Weldon railroad, and opened upon our position with their artillery. This our forces received, behind their works, without making much demonstration, which encouraged the enemy to advance their infantry lines in a grand charge, on the double quick. These charging lines were allowed to come within easy musket range of our works, when our forces, rising to their feet, poured into them a most terrific fire of musketry, mingled with grape, literally piling the dead and wounded in heaps. The rear lines broke and precipitately fled to the cover of the woods, from which they had just emerged, but the remnant of the first line, which were very near our works, threw down their arms, and, throwing their hands, surrendered on the spot, to the number of three or four hundred. Thus closed scene first of the attack.  
But General Lee had said to General Beauregard in the morning, that the Weldon railroad must be regained that day if it cost every man in his command; and if our left was so very strong, there must be some weak point to the right where the left could be cut off to itself and captured. So the Rebel force was gathered up and set to revolving along our line to the right. Soon they found a gap between our Fifth and Ninth Corps, which had been left for them, and into which they eagerly fell, to encounter a part of the Second Corps, well back in the gap, and to be closed in on by the fifth and ninth to the loss of a thousand more prisoners and three stands of regimental colors. This closes the second and last scene of yesterday's grand desperate attempt to regain the Weldon railroad. This road is now firmly within our fortified lines, and is forever "gone up" as far as any future benefit to the Rebel Confederacy is concerned.  
What the enemy will attempt next in his desperation is not known, but we are ready for him all along the line.  
ILLINOIAN.

**Grand Rebel Effort to Drive us from the Weldon Road—It is a Grand Failure.**  
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.  
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
AUGUST 23, 1864—Morning.  
About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the rebels assaulted our lines on the Weldon Railroad, at the point attacked on front formed a crescent crossing the track at nearly right angles, and swinging back towards and parallel with it on the left wing. The troops engaged were Potter's Division of the Ninth Corps on the right, Gen. Ayre on the centre, with Gen. Cutler on the left.  
Their first essay was a failure; the troops rushed out of the woods nearly opposite the track in a hug mass, but fell back almost immediately upon coming under our fire.  
Rifling under cover of the forest, they renewed the assault with more determination, the burden of the attack falling upon Ayres and Cutler; Potter was slightly engaged. The charge was a furious and determined one; but the stern courage of our men more than a match for the mere desperation of the enemy.  
Omen, behind their entrenchments, waited the

approach of the rebels till they came within a few hundred yards, when they opened upon them a perfect blaze of infantry and artillery fire. The second line of assault immediately broke and fled to the woods, while the first were nearly all either captured or killed. Their loss is enormous. The dead were left upon the field and the wounded in our hands. At least five hundred prisoners and five stands of colors were captured. Their loss in officers was severe. Among them are reported A. P. Hill, mortally wounded, and Generals Heath and Lee (son of R. E. Lee) killed. Col. —, Sixteenth Mississippi, is in our hands wounded in leg. Our casualties were light; not over 150 in all. Gen. Ayers got a slight wound across the face. Col. Kershaw, 1st Ind., was killed.  
Our infantry displayed great coolness, and the artillery great skill in managing the guns. Our men felt confident of their ability to hold this position, even against the whole of his army that Lee says he will bring against them. They are well entrenched, with artillery well mounted.  
The roads, on Saturday, were awful, and our artillery and supply trains had great difficulty in getting to the front. They improved however yesterday, and we have prospects this morning of a pleasant day.  
H. E. W.

**FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.**  
**A Battle near Charlestown, Va.—The Rebels in Possession of Martinsburg—Citizens Flying to Places of Safety.**  
BALTIMORE, August 23.  
The following intelligence is published in the American this morning, the substance of which the Censor would not permit to be transmitted over the wires last night:  
HAGERSTOWN, August 22.  
A brisk engagement took place yesterday, two miles beyond Charlestown, between the Army of Western Virginia and the Rebel force now in the Shenandoah Valley.  
The battle commenced at eight o'clock in the morning by a heavy column of Rebel infantry and cavalry attempting to pierce our extensive front near Summit Point.  
After a sharp but decisive struggle our skirmishers were compelled to give way.  
The First Division, Gen. Wilson, of Torbett's Cavalry Corps, were engaged on our right, and suffered heavily.  
Gen. Mackintosh's Brigade, of that Division, lost nearly three hundred men, but only one officer was seriously injured.  
Acting Adjutant Lloyd, of the 23d Wisconsin cavalry, and three other officers, were slightly wounded; but have not yet left their commands.  
The movement had evidently for its object the possession of Martinsburg, for at the same time that the attack was made at Summit Point, another false one was made against our extreme left, and the attacking columns moved slowly down towards our right, and then suddenly a new body of rebel troops appeared in front of our right, the Sixth Corps.

A short but determined battle took place. The Sixth, Eighth, and Nineteenth Corps formed in line of battle, from right to left, as I have written them down.  
The Sixth Corps bore the brunt of the engagement, and the Second Division lost heavily—some 300 wounded and from 60 to 70 killed and missing. The loss of the Rebels is fully as great.  
Among the officers wounded in the Sixth Corps, are the following:—  
Lieut. Col. Geo. E. Chamberlain, 1st Vermont.  
Lieut. Col. A. A. Hale, 6th Vermont.  
Maj. G. W. Devine, 6th Vermont.  
Capt. D. H. Taber, 6th Vermont.  
Lieut. Rodenbeck, 6th Pennsylvania.  
Lieut. Charles C. Money, 2d Vermont.  
Lieut. J. N. Price, 2d Pennsylvania.  
Acting Adj. John Caldwell, 6th Pennsylvania.  
Our right drove the enemy for over a mile and then fell back to their old line, holding it until 10 o'clock, when our entire army retired towards Hallowtown, where they now lie, in line of battle, on the first range of hills in the immediate vicinity of that place.  
The Eighth Corps, General Crook, were only partly engaged and lost but few men.  
The left, consisting of the Nineteenth Corps, General Emery, were not engaged, as their line rested on the Berryville pike.  
Our entire line extended from the Berryville pike, on the left, to Smithfield pike, on the right, and occupied the commanding line of country running between these two roads, situated some two miles from Charlestown.  
Our cavalry, after the enemy had shifted his front from our left to our right, retired down the Berryville pike, and passing through Charlestown, bivouacked in the fields to the right of the town.  
All last night troops were passing through Charlestown in the direction of Hallowtown, and the scene by moonlight was an extremely inspiring one.  
The cavalry were left in front of Charlestown, and their pickets relieved the infantry before daylight.  
At sunrise "Forward" was sounded, and the entire cavalry corps moved forward and took up the position abandoned by the Eighth and Sixth Corps.  
As I rode away, *en route* for the Ferry, a sharp and continuous skirmishing fire broke out, and it lasted until 9 o'clock, when it suddenly slackened, and before I left Hallowtown it had entirely ceased.  
Our cavalry have orders to push through to Martinsburg, and the infantry are busy pitching impromptu camps along their line of battle, awaiting the result.  
Rumors are afloat that the Rebels are crossing the Potomac at Martinsburg. What truth there is in them I cannot say. Certain it is, however, that the Rebels have possession of Martinsburg, whatever may be their ultimate intention.  
Large numbers of loyal citizens are here, endeavoring to reach places of safety further North, fearing a total abandonment of the Valley.

**FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.**  
BALTIMORE, 23d.  
Intelligence from the Upper Potomac speaks of nothing more important than slight skirmishing along the lines. Our forces occupy a strong position. The Rebels occupy the country in the direction of Martinsburg, but have not crossed the Potomac. The design of the enemy, whether to attempt to invade Pennsylvania or to make a demonstration toward Washington has not yet been developed.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.  
A dispatch from Hagerstown says all is quiet to-day along the border. There has been no fighting in the Valley as far as known.  
Yesterday our forces destroyed a long rebel supply train on the Winchester and Martinsburg turnpike.  
**Quiet in the Valley.**  
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
GEN. SHERIDAN'S HEADQUARTERS,  
VIA BALTIMORE, August 23, 1864.  
With the exception of a brief skirmish opposite the left of the Nineteenth Corps this morning, everything has been quiet along General Sheridan's front. The enemy still maintains a strong skirmish line along our front, and there are indications that he has retreated.  
The forces on the Upper Potomac are strongly guarded, and no attempt has yet been made by the enemy to cross the river.  
T. C. O.

**Latest from the Shenandoah—Martinsburg Recaptured by our Forces—Gen. Averill Holding the River Fords.**  
WASHINGTON, August 23.  
A letter from Hagerstown, dated 21st, says: A detachment of the 3d Virginia Infantry Cavalry, under Martinsburg yesterday, about two o'clock, and drove out the Rebels. At the latest accounts the place was still held by our cavalrymen. Gen. Averill holds the river fords, and is keeping a watchful eye on the movements of the Rebel raiding parties. The excitement here occasioned by the anticipation of an invasion has somewhat subsided.  
**FROM ADMIRAL FARAGUT.**  
**Official Account of the Surrender of Fort Gaines—The Correspondence.**  
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.  
The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:  
FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,  
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 8, 1864.  
SIR: Have the honor to inform the Department that Fort Powell was evacuated on the night of the 5th inst. The Rebels blew up much of the fort, but we took all the guns and those of the best quality. We took some covered barges also from Fort Powell and Cedar Point, which do us good service as a workshop.  
The fleet engineer and fleet paymaster came on the "Stockade," with iron, &c., for the repairs of our vessels.  
On the afternoon of the 6th, the Chickasaw went down and shelled Fort Gaines, and on the morning of the 7th I received a communication from Col. Anderson, commanding the Fort, offering to surrender to the fleet, and asking the best conditions. I immediately sent for Gen. Granger, and in the evening had Colonel Anderson and Major Browne on board, and the agreement was signed by all parties.  
At 1 A. M., August 10th, Fleet Captain Drayton, on the part of the Navy, and Colonel Meyer, on the part of the Army, proceeded to the fort to carry out the stipulations of the agreement, and at 2 A. M. the fort surrendered, and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the flag, amid the cheers of the fleet.  
Enclosed are copies of the letters of Col. Anderson and the reply of Gen. Granger and myself.  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
D. G. FARAGUT, Rear Admiral,  
Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.  
Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.  
HEADQUARTERS, FORT GAINES, August 7, 1864.  
ADMIRAL FARAGUT, Commanding Naval Forces off Dauphin Island.  
Feeling my inability to maintain my present position longer than you may see fit to open upon me with your fleet, and feeling also the uselessness of entailing upon ourselves further destruction of life, I have the honor to propose the surrender of Fort Gaines, its garrison, stores, &c. I trust to your magnanimity for obtaining honorable terms, which I respectfully request that you will transmit to me, and allow me sufficient time to consider them and return an answer. This communication will be handed you by Major W. R. Brown, of the 1st Louisiana Infantry.  
I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,  
C. D. ANDERSON,  
Colonel Commanding.

**FROM REBELS' ARMY.**  
**Rebel Accounts.**  
FROM THE RICHMOND SENTINEL OF AUG. 20th.  
A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT—THE ENEMY DEFEATED FROM THE WILSON ROAD—TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS AND SEVERAL STANDS OF COLORS CAPTURED—KANELE GEN. HAYES A PRISONER.  
PETERSBURG, Aug. 18th.  
The enemy's force engaged to-day consisted of three brigades of the 5th Corps, with 13 pieces of artillery, and an unwarmed force of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Warren. The enemy engaged our cavalry about nine o'clock, about four miles southeast of the town, driving them in some four miles, when our infantry came into action at two o'clock, driving the enemy back some three-quarters of a mile. Night closed the engagement, with the enemy holding the Weldon Railroad at a point about three miles below the city. A force of the enemy's cavalry is reported and believed to have gone on a raid in the direction of the Southside railroad. The enemy's loss to-day is unascertained; ours is not heavy. Among the wounded are Col. Lyell, of Virginia, and Blair, of Mississippi. About two hundred prisoners were captured.  
**SECOND DISPATCH.**  
PETERSBURG, Aug. 19th.  
This morning, about one o'clock, it being believed that the enemy were massing in our front, our artillery and mortars opened a heavy fire upon them, to which they responded feebly.  
The firing was kept up for two hours, breaking up the enemy's intention, if he had any, of charging our breastworks. Our casualties are few.  
This morning, just after day, a heavy wagon train was seen moving to the left. The enemy still held the Weldon road, about two and a half miles south of the place. Our losses in the fight of yesterday evening are estimated at three hundred and fifty.  
**THIRD DISPATCH.**  
PETERSBURG, Aug. 19th.  
About three o'clock this evening, the arrangements being completed, our forces attacked in front and flank Warren's Fifth Yankee corps, which had made a temporary lodgment on the Weldon Railroad, two miles below here, driving them back upwards of two miles and capturing over two thousand prisoners, including Brig. General Hays and a number of stands of colors. A heavy rain has been falling all day.  
FROM BELOW.  
We mentioned yesterday that on Thursday evening a heavy cannonading had been heard on the north bank of James River. At a late hour that night an official dispatch was received at the War Department which explained the cause of the cannonade. The dispatch stated that an advance of the left of our lines north of James River had been made against the enemy's right to discover his strength and position.  
The object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished, our troops withdrew. It was reported last night that the enemy had recrossed to the south side.  
The same despatch further stated, that about noon, Thursday, the enemy in front of Petersburg moved his Fifth Corps towards the Weldon Railroad, when he was met by General Heth, who drove him a mile, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners. The enemy's force consisted of three brigades of the Fifth Corps, with eighteen pieces of artillery, and a force of cavalry under command of General Warren.

The engagement commenced with our cavalry at 9 o'clock, a. m., about 4 miles southwest of Petersburg, our cavalry falling back four miles to the left, and the enemy coming into action at two o'clock, and drove the enemy about three-quarters of a mile. The enemy held the Weldon railroad at a point three miles from the city. The enemy yesterday

**FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.**  
**Charge of the Fifteenth Corps—Rebels come into our Lines—Their Rifle Pits in our possession.**  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 22.  
On the 13th inst., in front of Atlanta, the Fifteenth Corps charged on the Rebel works.  
At the same time Carlin's line of skirmishers called upon the Rebel soldiers in a rifle pit to come over to our side. About 200 of them leaped out and came into our lines amid the fire of the remaining rebels.  
Carlin then advanced a strong skirmish line, took possession of the rebel rifle pits and now holds them. They are within 300 yards of the enemy's works.

**Official News from Atlanta—Return of Gen. Kilpatrick's Expedition—The Macon Railroad Partially Destroyed.**  
WASHINGTON, August 22.  
The official news from Atlanta is hopeful. Authentic information received here shows that Gen. Kilpatrick has returned from his raid on the line of the Macon Railroad without any serious loss, but had a fatiguing and hard time. He brought in one piece of artillery and seventy prisoners. He effectually destroyed the road for two miles, and injured the track for ten miles in various places.  
**Operations of Wheeler's Raiders.**  
CINCINNATI, August 23, 1864.  
A special despatch to the Gazette from Knoxville says: Wheeler struck the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad between Haverhill and London, destroying communication for a time, but doing no serious damage.  
General Steadman is driving him towards Knoxville, where General Carter has forces in front.

**FROM THE SOUTHWEST.**  
**Later from New Orleans—Affairs near Alexandria—Mexican Intelligence.**  
CAIRO, Ill., August 22.  
The steamer Ida Hamble, with New Orleans dates of the 16th inst., has arrived here. She had 200 bales of cotton for Memphis.  
A large force of rebel cavalry is reported to be concentrating at Jackson, Mississippi.  
The New Orleans Delta has Alexandria, La., as the scene of the 7th inst.  
General Kirby Smith was there.  
Gen. Dick Taylor was at Atlanta in command of Gen. Polk's old corps.  
Gen. Buckner had taken command of Dick Taylor's forces in Louisiana.  
The rebels around Alexandria were seizing the property of everybody. A number of wealthy planters were living on rations in consequence of their houses having been destroyed and everything they possessed carried off by the rebels.  
The rebels were carrying out a conscription with great severity, and both conscripts and refugees swear that they will capture and hold Dick Taylor's children as hostages for the security of their families.  
Mexican advices, received at New Orleans, were that President Juarez had been abandoned by General Robledo, and that the latter had gone to Havana after having compelled to pay fifty thousand dollars to save his life.  
The Delta says that the army worn in Louisiana is devastating whole plantations.

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**Schooner Struck by Lightning.**  
PHILADELPHIA, August 23.  
The schooner J. W. Miner, Captain Berry, of and from New York for New Orleans, was struck by lightning on the 19th inst., and burned. The Captain and crew arrived here this afternoon.

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Carlin then advanced a strong skirmish line, took possession of the rebel rifle pits and now holds them. They are within 300 yards of the enemy's works.

**FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.**  
**Charge of the Fifteenth Corps—Rebels come into our Lines—Their Rifle Pits in our possession.**  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 22.  
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**Official News from Atlanta—Return of Gen. Kilpatrick's Expedition—The Macon Railroad Partially Destroyed.**  
WASHINGTON, August 22.  
The official news from Atlanta is hopeful. Authentic information received here shows that Gen. Kilpatrick has returned from his raid on the line of the Macon Railroad without any serious loss, but had a fatiguing and hard time. He brought in one piece of artillery and seventy prisoners. He effectually destroyed the road for two miles, and injured the track for ten miles in various places.

**Operations of Wheeler's Raiders.**  
CINCINNATI, August 23, 1864.  
A special despatch to the Gazette from Knoxville says: Wheeler struck the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad between Haverhill and London, destroying communication for a time, but doing no serious damage.  
General Steadman is driving him towards Knoxville, where General Carter has forces in front.

**FROM THE SOUTHWEST.**  
**Later from New Orleans—Affairs near Alexandria—Mexican Intelligence.**  
CAIRO, Ill., August 22.  
The steamer Ida Hamble, with New Orleans dates of the 16th inst., has arrived here. She had 200 bales of cotton for Memphis.  
A large force of rebel cavalry is reported to be concentrating at Jackson, Mississippi.  
The New Orleans Delta has Alexandria, La., as the scene of the 7th inst.  
General Kirby Smith was there.  
Gen. Dick Taylor was at Atlanta in command of Gen. Polk's old corps.  
Gen. Buckner had taken command of Dick Taylor's forces in Louisiana.  
The rebels around Alexandria were seizing the property of everybody. A number of wealthy planters were living on rations in consequence of their houses having been destroyed and everything they possessed carried off by the rebels.  
The rebels were carrying out a conscription with great severity, and both conscripts and refugees swear that they will capture and hold Dick Taylor's children as hostages for the security of their families.  
Mexican advices, received at New Orleans, were that President Juarez had been abandoned by General Robledo, and that the latter had gone to Havana after having compelled to pay fifty thousand dollars to save his life.  
The Delta says that the army worn in Louisiana is devastating whole plantations.

**FROM GRANT'S ARMY.**  
**Rebel Accounts.**  
FROM THE RICHMOND SENTINEL OF AUG. 20th.  
A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT—THE ENEMY DEFEATED FROM THE WILSON ROAD—TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS AND SEVERAL STANDS OF COLORS CAPTURED—KANELE GEN. HAYES A PRISONER.  
PETERSBURG, Aug. 18th.  
The enemy's force engaged to-day consisted of three brigades of the 5th Corps, with 13 pieces of artillery, and an unwarmed force of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Warren. The enemy engaged our cavalry about nine o'clock, about four miles southeast of the town, driving them in some four miles, when our infantry came into action at two o'clock, driving the enemy back some three-quarters of a mile. Night closed the engagement, with the enemy holding the Weldon Railroad at a point about three miles below the city. A force of the enemy's cavalry is reported and believed to have gone on a raid in the direction of the Southside railroad. The enemy's loss to-day is unascertained; ours is not heavy. Among the wounded are Col. Lyell, of Virginia, and Blair, of Mississippi. About two hundred prisoners were captured.  
**SECOND DISPATCH.**  
PETERSBURG, Aug. 19th.  
This morning, about one o'clock, it being believed that the enemy were massing in our front, our artillery and mortars opened a heavy fire upon them, to which they responded feebly.  
The firing was kept up for two hours, breaking up the enemy's intention, if he had any, of charging our breastworks. Our casualties are few.  
This morning, just after day, a heavy wagon train was seen moving to the left. The enemy still held the Weldon road, about two and a half miles south of the place. Our losses in the fight of yesterday evening are estimated at three hundred and fifty.  
**THIRD DISPATCH.**  
PETERSBURG, Aug. 19th.  
About three o'clock this evening, the arrangements being completed, our forces attacked in front and flank Warren's Fifth Yankee corps, which had made a temporary lodgment on the Weldon Railroad, two miles below here, driving them back upwards of two miles and capturing over two thousand prisoners, including Brig. General Hays and a number of stands of colors. A heavy rain has been falling all day.

**FROM BELOW.**  
We mentioned yesterday that on Thursday evening a heavy cannonading had been heard on the north bank of James River. At a late hour that night an official dispatch was received at the War Department which explained the cause of the cannonade. The dispatch stated that an advance of the left of our lines north of James River had been made against the enemy's right to discover his strength and position.  
The object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished, our troops withdrew. It was reported last night that the enemy had recrossed to the south side.  
The same despatch further stated, that about noon, Thursday, the enemy in front of Petersburg moved his Fifth Corps towards the Weldon Railroad, when he was met by General Heth, who drove him a mile, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners. The enemy's force consisted of three brigades of the Fifth Corps, with eighteen pieces of artillery, and a force of cavalry under command of General Warren.

**Schooner Struck by Lightning.**  
PHILADELPHIA, August 23.  
The schooner J. W. Miner, Captain Berry, of and from New York for New Orleans, was struck by lightning on the 19th inst., and burned. The Captain and crew arrived here this afternoon.

was represented to be in strong force on the railroad.

His lines of battle extend on both sides of the railroad, and he is fortifying. The enemy lost severely on Thursday—our loss slight. Our batteries open every night all along the line, shelling the enemy's position. But few shells have been thrown into Petersburg during the last forty-eight hours. The report of a raid on the Southside railroad is contradicted.  
**LATER AND GLORIOUS NEWS.**  
We refer our readers to the glorious news in the telegraphic column, received at a late hour last night, in which it will be found that our gallant soldiers have gained another handsome victory over the enemy, driving him from the Weldon road, capturing two thousand prisoners, including Genl Hays, and several stands of colors.

**The Western Conspiracy—More Developments.**  
CINCINNATI, Aug. 23d.  
The morning papers publish long extracts from Dodd's correspondence, captured at Indianapolis. The manuscript copy of Dodd's address to the Grand Council is among the papers, in which it appears a grand convention was to be held July 1st, two days before the Democratic National Convention was to have been held. A spontaneous meeting was held at Indianapolis last night to take counsel concerning the dangers that surrounded them. It was the largest out-door meeting ever held there. The meeting was extremely orderly, though there was deep feeling against the conspiracy. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the secret order as a most mischievous one, calculated to bring about civil war, and declaring the charge that the Union party intend to use military power to prevent a fair election, as a slander upon Union men and our brave soldiers.

**The Court Martial of Surgeon General Hammond.**  
WASHINGTON, August 23.  
Brigadier General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General of the United States, was tried by a court martial, convened by order of the President, at Washington, on the 19th of January, 1864, consisting of Major General K. J. Ogleby, United States Volunteers, president.  
Brigadier General W. S. Harney, United States Army.  
Brigadier General W. S. Kelom, United States Volunteers.  
Brigadier General G. S. Green, United States Volunteers.  
Brigadier General A. W. Morris, Colonel 2d United States Artillery.  
Brigadier General A. P. Sevan, United States Volunteers.  
Brigadier General H. E. Payne, United States Volunteers.  
Brigadier General J. C. Starkweather, United States Volunteers.  
Major John A. Fingham, Judge Advocate.  
The charges are, in substance:  
1st. That Surgeon-General Hammond wrongfully and shamefully, and with intent to favor private persons in purchasing drugs for the army in the city of Baltimore, Md., that he unlawfully, and with intent to aid one Wm. A. Stevens to defraud the government of the United States, instructed Gen. E. Cooper, Medical Purveyor in Philadelphia, to buy from Stevens, for the use of the government, eight hundred blankets of inferior quality, which were unfit for hospital use, the Surgeon-General well knowing the blankets were of inferior quality, and that the Medical Purveyor had refused to purchase them.  
2d. That he corruptly and with intent to aid said Stevens to defraud the Government, gave an order to Stevens to turn over to Medical Purveyor Cooper, at Philadelphia, eight thousand pairs of blankets, whereby he induced the purveyor to buy on Government account, at a price of six dollars per pair, a large quantity of blankets, which he had before refused to buy, and for which Stevens received about \$32,314.  
3d. The Surgeon-General, well knowing that Wyeth & Brothers, of Philadelphia, had furnished medical supplies to the purveyor for the Government, and that the quality of the goods was inferior, and with intent to aid Wyeth & Brothers to furnish additional supplies to the Government, and thereby fraudulently realize large gains, gave the medical purveyor at Philadelphia an order in writing to have constantly on hand supplies of all kinds for two hundred footmen and a lot of six months, and directed the medical purveyor to purchase a large amount thereof, \$27,000 worth, from Wyeth & Brothers.

4th. That he unlawfully directed Wyeth & Brothers to send four thousand cases of extra quality of beef to various places, and to send the account "to the Surgeon-General's office for payment."  
5th. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in falsifying representing that Medical Purveyor Cooper had been relieved from duty at the request of Major-General Halleck.  
6th. That Surgeon-General Hammond unlawfully ordered the medical storekeeper and acting purveyor at Washington to purchase three thousand pairs of blankets from J. F. Fisher, at Washington, and a finding of a plea of guilty was entered in each of the charges, and the specification, and after a full hearing of the testimony for the Government and the defense, and an examination of a large amount of documentary evidence, together with the consideration of the elaborate argument on both sides, a verdict was rendered a finding of guilty on all the charges, and sentenced the accused "to be dismissed the service, and to be forever discharged from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States."

"That the natural and necessary result of the acts of the accused as established by the record involved a criminal act, and that the Government treasury, which would have been called for his dismissal from the service, cannot be denied; but when it is remembered, as shown by the proof, that this application was in part accomplished by the purchase of inferior medical supplies and stores, and a comparison of the cost of the blankets with the actual cost of the same, and wounded soldiers suffering in hospitals and upon the battle-fields of the country, soldiers solemnly committed to the shelter and sympathies of the office held by the accused, by the very laws of the country, and the consideration of the offense committed, this finding is not only just, but is a fitting and a just punishment for his crime."  
The trial, which lasted nearly four months, was one of the most important and thorough that has ever occurred in our military history, and the accused had throughout the assistance of eminent and able counsel in conducting his defense.

The Court, which was composed of nine general officers, at the close of this prolonged investigation declared him guilty of the charges preferred, and awarded the punishment which, in their judgment, was in accordance with the act of Congress, and the offense committed, and a careful examination of the record leaves no room for doubt as to the validity of the proceedings or the justice of the findings and sentence.  
The following is the President's order confirming the sentence in this case:  
The record, proceedings, finding, and sentence of the court in the foregoing case are approved, and it is ordered that Brigadier General W. A. Hammond, Surgeon General of the United States Army, be dismissed the service, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States.  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

**A Card from Surgeon-General Hammond.**  
WASHINGTON, August 23.  
Surgeon-General Hammond, in a published card, says that he learns from the remarks of Judge Advocate General Holt, on the proceedings of the Court Martial in his case and from the order of President Lincoln appended thereto, that he has been dismissed the army and prohibited from ever holding office under the United States Government. He says that he has no idea that he will lose one friend by this action of the Administration, but his good name is valuable to him not only as regards those who know him, but those who do not.  
So soon, therefore, as he is furnished with a copy of the findings and sentence of the Court, he will present to the public a brief history of the facts leading to his arrest and trial.